Reſolved unanimouſly,

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Earl Stanhope for his great attention in the Chair.

STANHOPE.

N. B. The foregoing Preamble, and the Three Declaratory Principles, have been entered in the Book of the Society; to which the ſeveral Members have ſubſcribed their Names, and to which every perſon elected a Member in future muſt ſign theirs.

Fifty Gentlemen on this day were admitted Members.

---

8 AU 68

*** Any communications to this Society, or enquiries, are requeſted to be addreſſed to the Secretary, Mr. BENJAMIN COOPER, No. 15, Clement's-lane, Lombard-ſtreet.

A VINDICATION OF THE LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.

"When the People are fairly and equally represented in Parliament, when they have annual opportunities of changing their Deputies, and through them, of controuling every abuse of Government, in a safe, easy and legal way, there can be no longer any reason for recurring to those ever dangerous, though sometimes necessary, expedients of AN ARMED FORCE, which nothing but a bad Government can justify."

Duke of Richmond.

LONDON:

Printed by Order of the Society, and Sold by J. Smith, Portsmouth-Street, Lincoln-Inn-Fields, and J. Burks, No. 52, Crispin-Street, Spitalfields.

PRICE THREE-PENCE.

A

VINDICATION, &c.

THE *LONDON CORRESPONDING SOCIETY* ever having looked, not only to the Letter, but to the Principle of the Law, for their Rule of Conduct, have moſt cautiouſly avoided the publication of a ſyllable which could be conſtrued, even by the moſt ingenious Advocate, into an endeavour to beſpeak a favourable diſpoſition in the Public towards their impriſoned Members, or the feelings of a contrary kind againſt their artful accuſers. Widely different has been the conduct adopted by their enemies, who have employed the moſt ſcandalous and cruel means againſt men whom they feared a fair and impartial trial would reſtore to their country, not only without guilt, but with a claim on the approbation and gratitude of their fellow citizens.

To evince the extent of the malignity actuating thoſe beings, who delight in employing the moſt envenomed ſhafts that the monſter malice can furniſh them with, calumnies and lies, againſt men, rendered defenceleſs by being immured in the walls of an Engliſh Baſtile, by the ſuſpenſion of the fundamental Law of the Land, We ſhall, in the ſlighteſt manner poſſible, call the attention of the Public to the following, we conceive, indefenſible parts of their conduct.

No ſooner were the Members of this Society in the cuſtody of the Meſſengers, but hand-bills were permitted to be hawked about the town, containing accounts of pretended conſpiracies and treaſons imputed to this Society, and the Society for Conſtitutional Information; in which the names of theſe men were expoſed at full length, and, to give attraction to the malignant libel,

"TREASON! TREASON! TREASON!"

formed

formed, in terrific capitals, its head-line. The town was likewiſe immediately poſted with bills of Publications ſaid to contain the Treaſon and Sedition of the two Societies. The Papers reputed to be in the pay, and under the management of Miniſters, teemed *daily* with the moſt abominable ſcurrilities both againſt the Society and its defenceleſs impriſoned members. But calumnies and lies are not ſufficient to gratify thoſe who like not to loſe the horrid enjoyment of a ſingle pang they have occaſioned in others, but chuſe to dwell on them with that delight which characteriſes ſavages, till death robs them of their object, and obliges them to have recourſe to the moſt diabolical invention, that of employing the pangs of the dying victim to aggravate the ſufferings of thoſe whoſe turn comes next. The peculiar ſport of ſuch minds are ſarcaſtic jokes on the laſt ſtruggles of the object of their malignity. Thus, becauſe an affectionate wife declared, the moment before her eyes were cloſed by the hand of death, that "*ſhe died a martyr to the ſufferings of her huſband*"—a huſband who mourned this event as the moſt calamitous of his life; the demons grin, and delight themſelves with the merry ſtory, that "the good "woman died in conſequence of being haunted by viſions "of her dear Tommy's being hanged, drawn, and quar-"tered." And leſt the event predicted by the viſions they have invented ſhould not take place, one of thoſe beings who thus ſport with the fame and lives of others, publiſhes as his joke, an anticipation of that Revolution, which the atrocities of his employers are ſo likely to occaſion§: and with the utmoſt effrontery, and as poſſeſſing a confidence of his ſafety, derived from authority on which he can depend, *daringly* violates Law and Juſtice, and deſcribes thoſe men who are waiting the verdict of their country, as having fully perpetrated thoſe acts of high treaſon of which they are ſuppoſed to be accuſed, but of which a fundamental principle of our laws declares them to be held innocent until their guilt is proved. Such have been the unwarrantable and illegal, but protected attacks, on this Society, and ſuch of its members whoſe lives depend on the honeſt and unbiaſſed minds of their Jurors; and of whom ſeveral labour under the diſadvantage of facing their Judges, and being expoſed to the phillipics of ingenious intereſted council and

§ See the Times, September the 5th.

and all the chicaneries of the Law, unaided by those abilities, which pecuniary embarraſſment, the conſequence of no longer being able to follow their reſpective callings, prevents them from engaging. Such being the partial, unjuſt and cruel ſpirit of the laws, (at leaſt ſo it has been conſtrued by ſome of thoſe Judges who are expected to ſit on the trials of theſe men) that the unfortunate man who ſtands liable to receive the moſt horrid ſentence which an engliſh judge can pronounce, is denied the advantage, though without a penny, of having a ſubſcription entered into to enable him to obtain a fair trial: he being ſubjected by ſuch an attempt to conſiderable injury, and the promoters of the ſubſcription to a ſevere perſecution‡.

Theſe attacks the Society bore with ſilent contempt, ſatisfied that their flagrant indecency would ſufficiently draw on them the cenſures of a diſcerning Public. But the conduct which has been adopted by the cunning Managers of the late trials in Scotland requires us to ſpeak out, to refute the *falſhoods* which were there employed againſt us.

Although deceit is always to be found among the etiquettes of a Court, and a deviation from Truth is ſometimes employed by ingenious council in a court of *Juſtice*, even in trials upon life and death; yet one of the greateſt affronts that can be offered a man in poliſhed ſociety is to inform him he has uttered a falſhood. The London Correſponding Society, readily accepting, as an honour, that title which their enemies have repeatedly beſtowed on them as an inſult, do, as true *Sans Cullottes*, reſolve to call that falſe which is not true; but at the ſame time do not wiſh unneceſſarily to hurt the feelings of any man; ſince although they deſpiſe the frivolity of Ariſtocratic POLITESSE, yet will they not offend againſt the mild and neceſſary decrees of urbanity

‡ Under theſe circumſtances the Society have done all that was in their power, they have inſtituted a ſubſcription for the relief of the wives and children of theſe men, under the hope that the law does not extend ſo far, as to declare it to be a crime to preſerve *them* from ſtarving. Nor are they quite aſſured that if conjugal affection was to induce theſe women to contribute, by a voluntary deprivation and ſelf-denial of the comforts of life, to their huſbands aſſiſtance on the day of trial, that they would thereby become expoſed to the horrid gripe of the Statute in that caſe *made* and *provided*.

and civilized Society. They therefore desire it to be underſtood that they do not here accuſe Mr. Anſtruther of having told a wilful and wicked falſhood; they would rather doubt the accuracy of the report of the trial, or ſuppoſe Mr. Anſtruther to have miſrepreſented them from inattention or want of information, or perhaps from that perturbation which *young* and *ingenuous* minds experience upon being elevated to a ſituation which their *modeſty* informs them they are not competent to fill.

But let the aſſertion have originated from what ſource it may, no one can admit that it ſhould paſs unnoticed by us; ſince ſo abſolute a prejudication of our much reſpected brethren, cannot but have the moſt injurious tendency if ſuffered to dwell on the minds of their future judges.

In the trial of Watt, as well as of Downie, the moſt cenſurable means were employed to throw odium and diſgrace on the London Correſponding Society.

Mr. Anſtruther's words in the printed copy of the trial are, "The correſpondence of Hardy and Skirving—the proceedings of the Britiſh Convention—the meetings held at the Globe Tavern, and Chalk Farm, upon the principles held out by themſelves, and upon whoſe reſolutions theſe Committees acted;—what was their language? Was it to petition the King, or petition Parliament? No! it was, AS ALL THEIR PROCEEDINGS BEAR, to do ſomething ſtronger than petition; it was to *effect their purpoſe* BY FORCE; which the ſaid petitioning had not been able to do. There could be no doubt this was treaſonable†."

Mr. Anſtruther thus preſuming to infer from the proceedings of this Society a determination, which they abſolutely deny, that of effecting their purpoſe; the obtaining equal repreſentation and annual parliaments by force: It becomes neceſſary for us to ſtate, that The London Correſponding Society never reſolved to have recourſe to force to obtain a Reform of Parliament.—Reaſon is the only weapon which they have wielded, or propoſed to wield for that purpoſe.

Having

† See Mr. Anſtruther's ſpeech in the trials of Watt and Downie.

Having long ſtruggled to obtain a Parliamentary Reform, and convinced that if the majority of the People were againſt any change in this reſpect, it behoved the Society to ſubmit patiently to this MAJORITY OF WILLS; it was thought right to endeavour to aſcertain—*the actual ſenſe of the People.* To do this in the moſt unobjectionable manner, we thought it moſt proper to adopt the mode employed by Mr. Pitt in the year 1780, and obtain a Convention, formed by the Delegates of ſuch of the People as might chuſe to deliver their opinions on this ſubject. Too cloſely copying the captivating model which came from the hands of this *heaven-born* Artiſt, is the only fault with which we can be accuſed.——Thus much for the accuſations of Mr. Anſtruther.

Various other circumſtances which occurred on thoſe trials call alſo for our remarks; in making theſe, we ſhall as much as poſſible avoid any reference to our impriſoned members; but cannot prevent the horror and indignation which muſt be excited in the public mind, againſt men, whoſe agents have employed themſelves in ſowing plots and conſpiracies, which their maſters have reaped for their own individual uſe, as ſoon as arrived at ſufficient maturity.

In the latter end of the year 1793, when the nation was terrified by the arts of alarmiſts, when proclamations, calling out the militia, and various other means were employed to produce terror in the minds of the people, this Society became an object of miniſterial perſecution; its members were threatened—and publicans, alarmed for their licences, like miniſters for their places, refuſed to permit the diviſions of the Society to meet as before; and at one houſe in the eaſtern part of the town, where a Diviſion continued to meet, it was reſolved to employ force for the purpoſe of diſperſing them. This was accordingly done. Two *PEACE* Officers introduced themſelves into their company, and after various endeavours to create a tumult by uſing provoking language, and repeatedly attempting to make falſe minutes, they ſeized on a reſpectable Houſekeeper of the City of London, and a young Man who was a viſitor at the Diviſion, and dragged them to the watch-houſe: both of them were totally ſecluded from their friends, until the next day, when the former was diſcharged by the Magiſtrates, and the latter, though no accuſation was made againſt either, was ſent on board a Tender.

Threats

Threats were circulated that another Diviſion, though meeting in a private houſe, was to be attacked in a ſimilar manner. The Members therefore reſolved to reſiſt ſuch illegal and unwarrantable proceedings, and agreed that at the next Meeting each of them ſhould come prepared for his defence. One of them brought a Pike, with which he propoſed to defend the Head of the Stairs; the other members contented themſelves with Cudgels—but after waiting ſometime the preſs-gang never appeared, and the pike and cudgels were never employed.

About this time, a perſon under the name of *Goſling* was introduced into a neighbouring diviſion, by a member whoſe ſimplicity and credulity was ſo far deceived by the affected zeal of the impoſtor, that he neglected to enquire into thoſe particulars which his duty as a member of the Society required him to know; namely the reſidence, occupation, and general character of the candidate for admiſſion. Accordingly at his entrance *Goſling* gave an addreſs which has ſince proved to be fictitious;—and immediately ſought to recommend himſelf to the diviſion by the moſt exceſſive violence of language; but ſoon finding himſelf curbed in this proceeding, he adopted more artful methods: his cunning taught him, that he who on the above occaſion prefer'd a pike to a cudgel, was the moſt likely to unite with him in his artful and guarded propoſals for eſtabliſhing a club, the members of which ſhould be furniſhed with pikes like his, and learn the military exerciſe. Theſe propoſals were extended to five or ſix perſons, but ſtrong objections were ſtarted; which *Goſling* rebutted, by obſerving, that there was no treaſon in a man's having a pike in his houſe, or learning the military exerciſe, both being allowed by the laws of the land.

Having by theſe artifices gained the attachment of two or three zealots, he left it to them to urge the buſineſs in the Diviſion; where, however, it was not only reprobated, but an accuſation was ſent to the General Committee againſt the moſt active of them, (a youth under age) which accuſation was pending at the time he was taken into cuſtody on the accuſation of his treacherous Counſellor. Previous to this, the cunning plotter procured a few individuals, (how many the Society does not know, but they believe the number did not exceed Seven) to be furniſhed with pikes; which he propoſed ſhould be procured from Sheffield

Sheffield, through the medium of the Youth already mentioned, whoſe father had a connexion in trade there. The letter was accordingly written; and Goſling, under a plea of the danger of the poſt, prevailed on the Young Man to deliver it to Hardy, who was totally ignorant of the buſineſs, to be forwarded in his next parcel to Sheffield;—and no ſooner was the Letter lodged in Hardy's houſe than he and his papers were ſeized.

During the ſame period, or rather earlier, a perſon of the name of Taylor, by earneſt entreaty, and regretting that he was not acquainted with any Member of the Society, obtained *irregular* admiſſion in the Diviſion, No. 2, which met in Compton Street; and as he took no viſibly active part, was for a long time unnoticed.—Since however he has become an object of enquiry, we find his private character ſo bad that we decline ſtaining our paper with it, more particularly as we expect ſome parts of it will ſhortly be brought before the public in a criminal proceſs. Yet, it is but juſtice to own that his political conduct was much leſs criminal than that of Goſling, as in general his ſole aim appears to have been to betray the imprudences of thoſe for whom he profeſt friendſhip, while the other contrived plots for the expreſs purpoſe of ſacrificing his deluded acceſſaries. We muſt however except the occaſion of the Meeting at Chalk-Farm; on his way to which place, Taylor uſed every artifice to ſouſe the paſſions of the party which accompanied him, and induce them to favor the moſt violent propoſals:—and alſo his falſities uttered in the privy Council, part of which (and we ſuſpect but a ſmall part) have come to our knowledge.

We muſt now follow theſe *Gentlemen**, the travelling Companions of Mr. Anſtruther, to Edinburgh, for the purpoſe of witneſſing the expoſure of ſimilar infamous artifices employed by the Spies of Government to entrap the unguarded

* From the incorrectneſs of the accounts of the trials, doubts may be entertain'd whether *Goſling* was at Edinburgh; ſome of the London Newspapers call him *Gooling*, others *Gattard*, others *Goodsman*: The Caledonian Mercury calls him *Goſling*. We are well aſſured of the identity of the man; and believe that he as well as *Taylor* have at different times aſſumed different names.

guarded there, and alſo the deluſive attempt to impoſe on the public thoſe extravagant, abſurd, and totally detached ſchemes, as one connected ſyſtem of general inſurrection.

The firſt circumſtance which attracts particular notice, is the conduct of Watt, at the time of his apprehenſion; he poſitively refuſing to anſwer any queſtions, without the permiſſion of his Employers, the Lord Advocate, or Mr. Dundas. And leſt we ſhould be thought to have acted unwarrantedly in deſcribing Watt as the tool of theſe *Honorable* Men†, we muſt refer the reader to the account of this virtuous connection, given by the Lord Advocate himſelf, in his Evidence on Watt's Trial. His Lordſhip there informs us, that he (Watt) "being thought faithful was truſted by thoſe in power," *and uſed to carry information to his Lordſhip, at his Houſe in George's-Square, in the Evening, after it was dark.* This had continued ſome time, when he offered to procure his Lordſhip information reſpecting a plot; the particulars of which, however he would not divulge, unleſs one thouſand pounds was paid down. The price demanded for this Plot being deemed too high by the Lord Advocate, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Pitt, he only obtained thirty pounds for his trouble. But it by no means appears, that on receiving this thirty-pound his miſſion ceaſed: on the contrary, we learn that anxious to offer his employers ſomething worthy of a higher reward, he zealouſly exerted himſelf in reading inflammatory papers, and propoſing treaſonable plans, which he endeavoured to promote by the aſſiſtance of fictitious examples; particularly by raiſing a report that he had orders for 4000 Pikes from Perth: of the Truth of which report we leave our readers to judge, requeſting them firſt to peruſe the following advertiſement:

PERTH, SEPT. 8.

"It muſt be well known to thoſe in the neighbourhood, that reports have been unremittingly circulated, charging the Friends of the People in Perth, with intentions of the moſt violent nature. What motives produced theſe reports it is not pretended at preſent to aſcertain; this however, is known, that they originate from *high ſources*, and have been retailed with much induſtry.

"A conſciouſneſs of the juſtice of their own intentions has hitherto prevented them from giving a confutation to thoſe calumnies

† "So are they all, all *honorable* men." Shakeſpeare.

nies, but as it has come out in a Court of Law, that *a vile hireling* has insinuated that they had employed him to procure 4000 pikes, it becomes their duty to expose the falshood.

"I therefore by the desire, and in the name of those of my townsmen, who have been involved in such base insinuations, declare publicly that when this man, who is now *caught in his own snare*, for purposes both on his own part and that of his employers, which it is impossible to mistake or to doubt, endeavoured with great eagerness to prevail on some of them to receive these pikes, they not only rejected the proposal, but from the manner in which it was urged, have ever since suspected what has now been discovered.

"I am desired likewise to inform the public, that if in course of an examination, which is now going on, a more complete discovery of the motives which influenced Watt's conduct, and of the nature of the service in which he was employed can be made, it shall be laid before them. In the mean time enough has already appeared to justify what opinion they ought to form.

JAMES WYLIE."

With all these artifices, the progress of Watt, if any, was so slow that his employers supposed he had deserted them; at least so we understand: for so repugnant were his proposals to the prevailing Sentiments of the Friends of Liberty in Scotland, that we find but one man likely to fall a victim to his treachery: and even to him so dubiously did guilt attach, that after a most severe trial, the Jury, could not pronounce a Verdict of Guilty, without accompanying it with an UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

In the preceeding statement the similitude of conduct pursued by Gosling and Watt, the similarity of their characters, in being each tools of Government, the circumstances of their both employing the *PIKE-SCHEME* as the means of seduction, a concidence which could never be the result of chance, together with the little progress which they were able to make, must authorize the candid reader to infer that the connexion between the pretended conspiracies in London and in Edinburgh, is to be found not in the records of the popular Societies, but only in the registers of a Secret Committee; the nature of whose employments in investigating supposed plots and conspiracies, cannot

not, but with abhorrence and deteſtation, call to our recollection the well adapted engine of a Stuart's tyranny—an accurſed Star-Chamber!

The little progreſs made by theſe counterfeit Zealots in endeavouring to promote violent meaſures, fully evinces the truth of what we have uniformly aſſerted, that the real Friends of LIBERTY are the Friends of Peace: But the oppreſſors of mankind ſhould be reminded that there is a degree of ſuffering, at which reſiſtance becomes a virtue.

Since Hiſtory preſents us with no period in which we can diſcover circumſtances ſo ſimilar to thoſe of the preſent day, as that in which the whole nation was thrown into alarm and confuſion by the arts of Titus Oates and his accomplice Bedloe. It may not be improper briefly to recall the particulars of that event to the remembrance of our Reader.

In the reign of Charles the Second, anno 1678, Oates, a man of ſo abandoned a character as to have been expelled the Jeſuits College at St. Omers, and indigent in the extreme, in conjunction with William Bedloe, a man if poſſible, more infamous than himſelf, forged a plot for aſſaſſinating the King, promoting an Invaſion, and ſubverting the Religion and Conſtitution of the country.

Such was the alarm and panic occaſioned by theſe villains that the train bands were ordered to be in readineſs, the Parliament was aſſembled, and papers were laid before both Houſes for the diſcovery of this horrid Conſpiracy—all other buſineſs, except voting away the money of the people, was ſet aſide to enable them to attend every day, both before and after noon, to the buſineſs of the plot—Committees employed in inveſtigating its particulars were furniſhed with blank warrants for the commitment of ſuch as ſhould be accuſed or even ſuſpected—and ſeveral reſpectable characters were ſent to the tower. The parliament teſtified even greater credulity than the vulgar; the cry of *Plot* echoing from one Houſe to the other: And ſo great, at length, became the popular deluſion, that to expreſs the leaſt doubt of the teſtimony of Oates, was ſufficient to convict any man of being *an enemy to his country*. His audacity

dacity at length extended to accuſing the Queen of a deſign againſt the life of her huſband. This inſult provoked the King to order him into confinement, but on application to Parliament this daring informer recovered his liberty. Twelve victims of inferior rank, with the venerable Earl of Stafford, fell by the artifices of theſe monſters, in vain aſſerting their innocence with their lateſt breath. In the next reign, ſeven years having elapſed, theſe perjuries were detected, when Oates receiv'd a ſentence to pay 2000 marks, to be whipp'd on two different days from Aldgate to Newgate, and from Newgate to Tyburn, to be impriſoned during life; and to be pilloried five times every year.—A ſerious example for the contemplation of modern informers!

An occurrence of more modern times, in which the culprits adopted the practice of urging the commiſſion of crimes, for the purpoſe of obtaining a reward for their diſcovery, muſt alſo be mentioned; ſince although it refers not to crimes of ſtate, it may ſhew the coincidence between the conduct of thoſe abandoned miſcreants, and the *Informers* of the preſent day.

The circumſtance alluded to took place about the year 1753. Five men, thief-takers by profeſſion, aſſociated in the execution of a ſpecies of villainy ſo extraordinary, that though it had all the aggravation of murder, it was doubtful whether it was included in any of our penal laws. One of them was to ſeduce two perſons into a robbery in the highway, in which, to prevent ſuſpicion, he was to be an accomplice; another of them was to be the perſon robbed: a third was to buy the ſtolen goods of the thieves; a fourth was to ſeize them as an officer; and the fifth was to join the reſt in the proſecution. He that aſſiſted to commit the robbery was to eſcape, the others were to be hanged, and the gang were to ſhare the reward. If it happened by any accident that their friend was taken up, by the direction of thoſe with whom he had committed the robbery, then he who had been robbed was not to appear, and they were to ſuffer all the priſoners to be diſcharged for want of proſecution, for the ſake of preſerving their aſſociate, to make another attempt which might have more ſucceſs. Theſe wretches, and the projection, progreſs, and execution of their ſcheme, preſent to us a ſingular

gular inſtance of the perverſion of human laws, and the aſtoniſhing degradation of human nature by habitual wickedneſs: Several perſons, many of them totally innocent, ſuffered by their cruel devices.

This deeplaid plan was at laſt diſcovered, and the people enraged againſt villains who had thus invented a crime ſo new that the law had no appropriate puniſhment, ſacrificed the wretches to the *manes* of thoſe whom they had ſo treacherouſly, murdered.

What will the people of England think if they ſhould ever be convinced, that a ſimilar plan has been adopted, at this time, by which men have entrapped others into a concurrence in plans artfully contrived for the purpoſe of ſelling the blood of their deluded victims? If the people of England ever learn that theſe wretches, the more eaſily to ſecure their prey, propoſed, in the moſt guarded way, deſigns which in their opinion might bear the imputation of Treaſon, and oppoſed the objections to their plans by the moſt ſpecious and deluſive arguments—Will they not ſay, that as the crime and puniſhment of High Treaſon exceed that of ſimple Robbery, ſo muſt the crime of theſe murderers exceed that of the thief-takers, againſt whom the voice of the whole nation was at that time raiſed with execrations?

So ſtrongly are we impreſſed, by the circumſtances we have related, of the horrid conſequences reſulting from a reliance on the oaths of men of infamous characters, that we cannot conclude this addreſs without recommending in the moſt earneſt manner to every man who may be called to ſit in judgement on his fellow creature, to admit with the utmoſt caution the aſſertions on oath of perſons of profligate morals. Little doubt can be entertained but that ſuch beings, for the gratification of their paſſions or their intereſts, will not only violate the laws of truth, but alſo ſacrifice thoſe with whom they have connected themſelves in counterfeited friendſhip, for the determined purpoſe of ſecuring the immolation of their unfortunate victim.

No Juryman can recollect, but with awakened dread and caution, the providential eſcape of Mr. Walker and other inhabitants of Mancheſter, who where tried for treaſonable practices, and one indeed abſolutely impriſoned for

ſeveral

ſeveral Months, on the oath of one *Dunn*, who has ſince been ſentenced to expoſure on the pillory and two years impriſonment for his perjuries on thoſe trials. The perjured informer, on his knees declared to Mr. Walker he bore him no ill will, but was induced to the horrid attempt by A BRIBE, but could, by no argument be induced to give up the name of his employer. How ſevere muſt have been the ſelf-reproaches of the Jury, if in conſequence of their verdict the defendants had been deprived of their lives, and the perjuries of their accuſers had been afterwards detected.

Aweful indeed muſt be thoſe reflections which reſult from a conſciouſneſs of having, by a remiſs performance of a moſt ſolemn duty, ſubjected the innocent to the machinations of the cunning and the cruel.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
FOR THE
WIVES AND CHILDREN
OF

Sundry Perſons, ſuffering Impriſonment, under the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, are received by

D. I. EATON, Bookſeller, No. 74, Newgate-Street.
J. SMITH, Bookſeller, Portſmouth-Street, Lincolns-Inn-Fields.
J. BURKS, Bookſeller, No. 52, Criſpin-Street, Spitalfields,
R. HODSON, Hatter, No. 10, Broadway, Weſtminſter,
C. COOPER, Grocer, No. 67, New Compton-Street, Soho.
J. HILL, Turner, No. 10, Bartholemew-Cloſe,
JOHN POWELL, Baker, Goodge-Street, Tottenham-Court-Road.

☞ The Names, Initials, or any other Deſignations at pleaſure, will be affixed to the Sums ſubſcribed, and an account will be printed for the Satisfaction of the Subſcribers.